



Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

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## POETRY.

From the Upper Canada Palladium.

Canadians, will you join the band.

## A LOYAL SONG.

BY MRS. MOODIE.

CANADIANS! will ye join the band,  
The factious band who dare oppose  
The regal power of that blest land,  
From whence your boasted freedom flows?  
Descendants of a noble race,  
Guard well the altar and the hearth,  
Nor ever by your deeds disgrace  
The British sires who gave you birth.

What though your bones may never lie,  
Beneath dear Albion's hallowed sod;  
Spurn the base wretch who dares defy  
In arms, his country and his God!  
Whose callous bosom cannot feel,  
That he who acts a traitor's part,  
Remorselessly uplifts the steel,  
To plunge it in a parent's heart.

Canadians! will you see the flag,  
Beneath whose folds our fathers bled;  
Supplanted by the vilest rag,  
That ever hoist to rapine led?  
Proud emblem of a tyrant's sway,  
Thy treble hues are dyed in gore;  
Like his,—thy power has passed away,  
Like his,—thy dear bought triumph's o'er.

Aye, let the trampled Despot's fate,  
Forewarn the rash misguided band;  
To bend for mercy ere too late,  
Nor scatter ruin o'er the land.  
The baffled Traitor doom'd to bear,  
A nation's hate, his colleague's scorn,  
Writhing beneath his own despair,  
Will curse the hour that he was born.

Oh by the blood by Britons shed,  
In many a glorious hard fought field;  
Canadians, rally round your HEAD!  
Nor to these base insurgents yield.  
With loyal bosoms beating high,  
In your good cause securely trust,  
God and Victoria! be your cry,  
And crush the traitors to the dust!  
Melsetter, Douro, Nov. 20th, 1837.

## AN ADVENTURE.

It was on as beautiful an autumnal day, as ever ushered in the Indian summer, that I made an excursion after game among a group of mountains, or rather on a link in the great chain of the Alleghany range, which runs in a north eastern direction in that part of Pennsylvania which bounds the New York line.

I had kept the summit of the mountains for several miles, without success, for a breeze had arisen shortly after sunrise which rattled through the trees and made it unfavorable for hunting on high ground; and indeed the only wild animal I saw was a bear, that was feeding on another ridge across a deep valley, and entirely out of reach of my rifle shot; I therefore descended the mountain in an oblique direction towards the salt springs, which I soon reached, and after finding others had preceded me here, I left the spot for another mountain on which I intended to pass the remainder of the day, gradually working my way home. The mountain was covered with chestnut trees, and here it was that I caught a glimpse of the bear from the other ridge, and found he had disappeared but a short time previous to my arrival on this mountain; I followed his track for three miles, for chestnuts lay in abundance on the ground, and bears, like hogs, root up the leaves in search of food beneath, and it is no doubt, had lingered about here eating its food until my near approach gave warning of its danger; this I could discover, as the leaves having been wet by the melted frost on the top, a path could be traced where the bear in running had turned the dried part of the leaves upmost. I quickened my pace along the mountain side and around the turn of the mountain, with the hopes of surprising the bear, and after a rapid chase for the distance above mentioned, all proved fruitless, and I relinquished further pursuit. Warm with this exercise, and somewhat fatigued, I descended the mountain side, and took my seat beside a stream of water which gently washed the base of the mountain, and emptied itself in the head waters of the Susquehanna.

I had remained sitting on a fallen tree, whose branches extended considerably into the water, for perhaps an hour and a half when of a sudden I heard a rustling among the leaves on the mountain immediately above my head, which at first was so distant that I thought it merely an eddy of wind, whirling the leaves from the ground, it increased so rapidly, and approached so near the spot where I sat, that I instantly seized my rifle ready in a moment to meet any emergency which might offer.

That part of the mountain where I was seated, was covered with laurel and other bushes, and owing to the density of this shrubbery, I could not discover an object more than ten yards from me; this, as will afterwards appear, afforded me protection; at any rate it conduced to my success. The noise among the leaves now became tremendous, and the object approached so near, that I distinctly heard an unnatural grunting noise, as if from some animal in great distress. At length a sudden plunge into the water, not more than twenty yards from me, uncovered to my view a grown black bear, intent upon nothing but its endeavors to press through the water and reach the opposite shore. The water on an average was not more than two feet deep, which was not sufficient for the animal to swim, and too deep to run through; consequently the eagerness with which the bear pressed through the water, created such a splashing noise, as fairly echoed through the hills.—Without scarcely a thought, I brought my rifle to my shoulder with the intention of shooting, but before I could sight it correctly, the bear rushed behind a rock which shielded it from my view; this gave me a momentary season for reflection, and although I could have killed the bear as soon as it passed the rock, I determined to await the result of such extraordinary conduct in this animal; for I was wonder struck at actions which were not only strange but even ludicrous,—there not appearing then any cause for them. The mystery however, was soon unravelled.

The stream of water was not more than ten rods in width, and before the bear was two thirds across it, I heard another rustling on the mountain side, among the leaves as if by jumps, and a second plunge into the water convinced me that the bear had good cause for its precipitation; for here pressing hard at his heels, was a formidable antagonist in an enormous Panther, which pursued the bear with such determined inveteracy and appalling growls, as made me shudder, as with a chill.

The panther plunged into the water not more than eighteen or twenty yards from me, and had it been but one third of that distance, I feel convinced I should have been unheeded by this animal, so intent was it on the destruction of the bear. It must indeed be an extraordinary case which will make a panther plunge into water, as it is a great characteristic of the feline species always to avoid water, unless driven to it, either by necessity or desperation; but here nature was set aside, and some powerful motive predominated in the passions of this animal which put all laws of instinct at defiance, and unlike the clumsy hustling of the bear through the water the panther went with bounds of ten feet at a time, and ere the former reached the opposite shore, the latter was midway of the stream. This was a moment of thrilling interest, and that feeling so common to the human breast when the strong is combatting with the weak, now took possession of mine, and espoused the cause of the weaker party. Abstractedly from every consideration of which is in the wrong, I could not help wishing the safety to the bear, and death to the panther, and under the impulse of these feelings, I once more brought my rifle to my shoulder, with the intention of shooting the panther through the heart, but in spite of myself I shrunk from the effort,—perhaps it is well I reserved my fire, for had I only wounded the animal, I might have been a victim to its ferocity.

The bear, finding there was no possibility of escape from an issue with so dreadful an enemy, on reaching the opposite bank of the stream, shook the water from its hair like a dog, and ran about fifteen feet on the bank, and laid directly on its back in a defensive posture: this it had scarcely done when the panther reached the water's edge, and then with a yell of vengeance, it made one bound, and sprang with outstretched claws and spitting like a cat, immediately on the bear, which lay in terror on the ground, ready to receive its antagonist; but the contest was soon at an end. Not more easily does the eagle rend in sunder his terror stricken prey than did the enraged panther tear in scattered fragments the helpless bear; it appeared but the work of a moment, and that moment was one of unrelenting vengeance: for no sooner did the panther alight on its victim, than with the most ferocious yells, it planted its hinder claws deep in the entrails of the bear, and by a few rips tore its antagonist in pieces. Although the bear was full grown it must have been young, and in want of energy, for it was so overcome with dread as not to be able to make the least resistance.

Satisfied in glutting its vengeance, the panther turned from the bear, and came directly to the water's edge to drink, and allay the parching thirst created by so great

an excitement, after which it looked first down then up the stream, as though it sought a place to recross, that it might avoid the water: and then, as if satisfied with revenge and enjoying its victory, stood twisting and curling its tail like a cat and then commenced licking itself dry.

The animal was now within thirty-five yards of me, and seeing no prospect of its recrossing the stream, I took rest for my rifle on a projecting limb of the tree on which I still sat and fired directly at the panther's heart. The moment I discharged my rifle, the monster made a spring about six feet perpendicular, with a tremendous growl which reverberated among the rocks, and fell in the same spot whence it sprang, with legs extended, and lay in this situation, half crouched, rocking from side to side, as in the dizziness of approaching death. I saw plainly that my fire was fatal, but I had too much experience to approach the enemy, until I could discover no signs of life. I therefore reloaded my rifle, and with a second shot, I pierced immediately behind the ear; its head then dropped between its paws, and all was quiet.

On examining the panther, no marks of violence appeared except where my rifle balls had passed completely through, within a foot of each other; but on turning the animal on its back, I discovered it to be a female and a mother. From this circumstance, I suppose the bear made inroads upon her lair, and more than probable destroyed her kittens; as no circumstance but the above would lead to the annihilation of so formidable an animal as the bear.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1831.

From the Quebec Gazette.

THE UNITED STATES BORDERS AND THE  
POPULATION OF THE BRITISH AMERICAN  
PROVINCES.

Since the acknowledgment of the independence of the United States by Great Britain, we believe the inhabitants of her remaining North American Provinces have acted, generally, very sincere, with regard to the said States population, on the maxim contained in the Declaration of independence,—in Peace, Friends, in War, Enemies.

We have not interfered in their domestic concerns, against their government, nor expressed any sympathy, or offered any encouragement to the various insurrections which have broken out among them, their Shay's rebellion; their Whiskey insurrection; their Burr's conspiracy; their nullification projects; their Negro plots and insurrections, and their frequent wars with the Aboriginal Inhabitants of this Continent, for the purpose of driving them from the places of their birth, their dwellings & possessions. We may have had 'sympathies' on these occasions, but we have kept them within our own breasts.

We had a right to expect a similar line of conduct from our nearest neighbours; and we believe it is the line of conduct intended to be followed by the authorities of the United States. It is indeed, the line of conduct dictated by the laws of the Union, as well as by the laws of nations.

Has it been followed in our immediate neighbourhood? One insurrection has occurred in the British North American Provinces—and only one—while probably ten have occurred in the United States, with none of which, we apprehend, can it be said that British subjects have interfered. But this one insurrection among us, has been publicly countenanced and encouraged, and supplied with arms & ammunition, along the whole frontier from Lake Erie to the Connecticut River.

We are willing to make allowances for popular prejudices and error—for feelings connected with the revolutionary contest, and that of a more recent date. We are sorry, however, in this particular, as well as in some others, they do not adhere to the Declaration above referred to, which they so solemnly repeat annually, and to the ordinary laws of good neighbourhood, with which it is presumed, every one is cognizant.

It matters very little to those that are injured, by others who ought to be under the control of a neighbour, whether the injury is authorized or not. It is the same for the sufferer, and the authority which ought to prevent it, is accountable. We shall not suppose that the conduct of which we complain, is connived at. The imputation would be too gross to be made against any public authority, without being ready with proof to maintain the assertion. But we may be permitted to say, that if there are any persons in the United States who think to increase the power & influence of the country, at the expense of the British Empire, they would do well to count the probable cost and chance of success, before going too far, to recede.

Our southern neighbours have twice been deceived in their views in regard to

these Provinces, and it is possible they may be deceived again. We beg leave to call their attention to a few facts in relation to the late rebellion, in Upper & Lower Canada; we say rebellion, because it was one and the same, originating in the same conspiracy, extending to the two Provinces. The conspirators were indeed numerous; but what were the rebels? They never amounted to three thousand men assembled in arms out of a population of a hundred thousand able to bear arms. In Upper Canada the rebels have been expelled by the people themselves without the assistance of British soldiers. All the other Provinces, mustering with the Canadians about two hundred thousand men, fit to bear arms, have offered numerous militia battalions to march into Lower Canada if required, for the suppression of rebellion, and the offers were made at a time that rebellion was reported, through the United States journals, to have been triumphant over the regular forces.

These Provinces, disposed as they are, to live in peace and kindly feeling with their neighbours of the United States, are both able and willing to defend themselves against any aggression. The mass of our population see nothing to envy in the United States. Those who have had better opportunities of observation, see much to dislike in the working of their political institutions, in their party rule, discipline & proscription extending its tyranny throughout the whole society, their two millions and a half of slaves, their lynching, their practical intolerance and their heavy imposts and taxes. We form a part of an Empire of upwards of a hundred millions of souls, sharing in the freedom and advantages, under a Government which is respected at home and abroad. We owe fidelity to that government, and have not even a pretext for the violation of it; which at best could only give us a nominal independence, and an internal condition very much like that of the South American republics; or a union with a power in which our local interests probably would be sacrificed to other interests; in the end, to be involved in the troubles of the dissolution of a confederation already too extensive.

All that we ask of the United States people, in regard to our political concerns, is, that they would let us alone, as we are very sincerely disposed to let them alone; 'govern themselves,' if they can, 'in their own way.'

But we will not allow them either to steal or take any one or part of the British Provinces, if we can help it: and we think there will be little difference of opinion among us on that head.

Province of }  
Lower Canada, } GOSFORD.

His Excellency the Right Honorable Archibald Earl of Gosford, Barron Worthingham of Beccles, in the county of Suffolk, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Vice Admiral of the same, and one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, &c. &c. &c.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas in the exertions which the loyal and peaceable inhabitants of this province may be called upon to make to protect their persons and properties against the attacks made upon them by large bodies of armed traitors, who have lately openly arrayed themselves, and committed the most unprovoked excesses and cruelties; and in the further exertions which the said loyal and peaceable inhabitants may be called upon to use, to suppress the daring and open rebellion which exists in a part of this province: It is proper that no act be committed which may afford just ground of complaint to the citizens of the United States of America, and interrupt or disturb the Friendship and Peace which now happily subsists between Our Liege Lady the Queen and her subjects, and the said citizens of the United States of America. I do, therefore, by & with the advice & consent of Her Majesty's Executive Council of this Province, strictly enjoin all Her Majesty's subjects in this Province, under the pains and penalties of the law, to abstain from all acts not consistent with the friendly relation subsisting between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at the Castle of Saint Lewis, in the City of Quebec, the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and in the first year of her Majesty's Reign.

D. DALY,  
Secretary of the Province.

The St. Johns (N. B.) Chronicle of the 8th inst. contains a copy of a loyal and patriotic address to Sir John Harvey, from the principle inhabitants of the city of St. John, offering their services in any way they may be required to suppress rebellion in this province. It concludes as follows:—

'Composed as we are, of the descendants of men who settled this colony in 1783, under circumstances which can never be forgotten, and of loyal and constitutional subjects, who have adopted it since that period, we need not assure your Excellency, that New Brunswick glories in her loyalty to her Queen and devotion to the British Constitution, and that we are heartily ready and willing at all times to have these sacred feelings and principles put to the test, whenever the public good requires it.'

The St. Andrew's and St. Patrick's Societies of Fredericton have also presented an address to Sir John, offering the services of their members, to the latter of which he returned the following spirited answer:—

To the Saint Patrick's Society of Fredericton. Gentlemen,—Your Address is truly Irish, it goes direct to the heart, from whence it evidently proceeds.

Though not an Irishman myself, many years of my public life have been passed (and I will add happily passed) in Ireland. At an early period of my residence in that country, the circumstances in which I was placed gave me peculiar facilities for correctly appreciating the worth of the Irish character. I have publicly said upon another occasion, 'treat an Irishman with strict justice and a little kindness, and you will attach him to you with all the ardour of his warm hearted nature.' Justice, he, in common with all classes of her Majesty's subjects, feels a well-founded confidence of receiving under the protection of our unrivalled constitution, in every part of the British dominions; and kindness, when needed, he feels equally assured of experiencing from the Throne; hence his ardent loyalty to the one and his devoted attachment to the other.

In the name of your youthful Sovereign, I thank you, Gentlemen, for this address. As her Majesty's representative, I will accept your proffered services, and will put myself at your head, if circumstances should render it necessary for the Military Forces of this province or any considerable body of them, to follow the Queen's Troops to the aid of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in Lower Canada.

J. HARVEY,  
Lt. Governor.

Govt. House, Fredericton, Dec. 8, 1837.

THE 33D LIGHT INFANTRY.—This day between 12 and 1 o'clock, the 1st division of this gallant regiment, under Col. Booth, crossed from Point Levy and landed at the Market slip. A large concourse of spectators was attracted to the wharves which commanded a view of their debarkation, and the different Volunteer Corps, under arms, lined the Queen's and McCullum's wharves and the new landing place at the Lower Town market. The sight was altogether animating; the river was clear of ice, and the little fleet of canoes, some of them lashed together in pairs, for greater security, crossed in handsome order. As soon as the first boat touched the shore ice and the Col. set his foot upon it, the Bands of the 15th and 66th regiments, struck up *God save the Queen*, and the Volunteers greeted the reinforcement with three hearty cheers in which they were cordially joined by most of the spectators.

The men were speedily disembarked from the other canoes, and having formed, marched in sections to the Jesuit Barracks, preceded by the Band of the 15th Regiment. They were warmly greeted on passing Prescott Gate, and the several volunteer corps escorted them, the Quebec volunteer Artillery taking the lead with the Band of the 66th Regiment at their head. The 43d having entered the barrack yard, the volunteers continued their march through Fabrique and St. John streets round into Lewis street, and by the Place d'Armes, where they filed off to their respective parade grounds. They made a very soldier-like appearance, and so large a body of citizen soldiers under arms for the support of the Constitution and the maintenance of the British connexion, made a salutary impression on those who may have regarded the absence of the regular troops as presenting a favorable opportunity for perpetrating mischief.

Notwithstanding their long march and exposure to the weather, the men of the 43d appeared in good health and spirits, and a fine body of young fellows, with good stamina and well able to encounter fatigue. The order in which they have arrived, says much for the discipline of the corps, and not a little for the arrangements which



have been made throughout the route for their accommodation and progress.

The number of rank and file in this division is, we understand, 150, and the following are the officers who accompany it: Col. Booth, Captains Mundy and Egerton, Lieutenants Oxenden, Cole, Herries and Paget. The number of sufferers from frost is not great, and the cases are in general slight, indeed we have only heard of one serious case. The second division will be here on Saturday, and the third, we learn, on Monday next. They will be stationed, for the present, in the Jesuit Barracks, the 15th removing to the citadel.—*Queb. Mer.*

Burlington, Dec. 11, 1837.

To the Editors of the Watchman and Journal.

Gentlemen.—I beg leave to make a few remarks upon your notes on the letter of 'A Yankee in Canada,' contained in your paper of this date.

I shall premise that I am an American, proud of the glorious achievements of my ancestors in establishing their independence, and proud of the political institutions of my native country, for which I have lost no part of my affection during a residence of twenty years in Lower Canada; and that during that time I have had an opportunity of knowing something of the political affairs of that province, albeit I am not much of a politician.

Although I think I could easily make it appear that the opinion expressed in your note, of the demands of the leaders of the French party in Canada being 'right and reasonable,' and of that party being 'threatened with absolute and unconditional slavery,'—that these opinions, I say are not quite correct; yet I have no time, neither would you have space for a full discussion of the subject.

I will only observe, that the loyalists of Lower Canada, in which class is to be found almost every person of British and American origin, live under the same laws as the French, that they are equally affected by those laws...that they have never received nor claimed any exclusive privileges...and that what oppresses one race, must equally oppress the other. The inhabitants of Anglo-Saxon origin have surely as much interest in having, and I believe as much desire to have all real grievances redressed, as their neighbors of French extraction.

That there are defects in the constitution of the government of Lower Canada, and abuses in its administration, I by no means deny. I know of no country where there are none. But that several abuses that formerly existed have been removed, and that the present ministry have evinced a sincere desire to redress the remaining ones as far as practicable, is susceptible of proof. But our grievances are not all of British origin, nor owing to the form, or administration of the government; but some of the worst of them are of French origin, and obstinately adhered to by Mr. Papineau, and the popular branch of the legislature. Take for example, the feudal tenure of lands, and the want of Registry offices; which latter has the effect of rendering property in a great degree insecure, and greatly diminishing its value. This is an abuse which every man possessing any property in the province feels; and this monstrous abuse the house of assembly hug to their bosoms, the governor having repeatedly and earnestly recommended to them to make provision for ridding the country of the evil, which they have utterly neglected and refused to do.

But my principal object when I began this communication, was to set you right in regard to certain facts stated in your note, and in regard to which you have certainly been misinformed. I allude to the statement that 'the government quartered its troops among the radical population, arrested members for high treason before the commission of any overt acts of resistance or rebellion...suppressed the radical presses...and in fine, purposely, by these acts provoked them to resistance.'

Now the facts are these. Immediately after the great St. Charles meeting, where resolutions of a highly treasonable character were passed, and which all the leaders, with one hand upon the liberty pole and the other upon the Bible, swore to support, the inhabitants of the counties of L'Acadie and Chambly, and most, if not all, of the six counties who met at St. Charles, began to march about in great bodies, in the night, armed and masked, calling upon persons holding commissions under the crown, and compelling them by threats, and in many instances by actual violence, and the most brutal outrages, to resign their commissions, and then proceeded to elect magistrates, militia officers, &c. in their stead. At length, on the 5th of November, Mr. Denary and Dr. Davignon, with several others, unmasked and in open day, called on the different magistrates and militia officers in St. John's, telling them that they must resign their commissions or suffer the consequence of a refusal...that the people required all commissions under the crown to be given up—that they were going to elect other magistrates, &c. All these were so many overt acts of high treason... The masked mobs could not be identified, but Messrs. Denary and Davignon were arrested by a bailiff, assisted by sixteen of the Montreal volunteer cavalry as special constables. They were fired upon by a large body of peasantry in ambush, several of them wounded, and the prisoners rescued. Thus the war began, the self-styled patriots having risen in actual rebellion, driven several respectable families out of

the province as I ought to have mentioned above, and at length shed the blood of the Queen's troops.

With these facts in view, and also considering the facts that for some time past the country for a considerable distance around had been in a state of actual insurrection, though as yet no blood had been shed, they having met with no opposition—that the insurgents threatened to take the custom house—and that in the disturbed districts law and order were utterly prostrated, I think the authorities were justified in sending a few troops to St. John's and Chambly, for the protection of the well disposed inhabitants; and that by so doing they can hardly, with justice be accused of purposely provoking the radicals to resistance.

With respect to the radical presses, they were not suppressed by the government—but both editors and printers found it convenient for them to leave the province in order to elude the punishment due to treason. It is true that upon occasion of a riot which broke out between the 'Sons of Liberty' and the 'Doric Club,' a part of the latter broke into the Vindicator office, but while they were throwing out the types, the troops, headed by the magistrates, came upon them and put a stop to the further prosecution of their design. When the conductors of the Minerve fled, they left the paper under the control of a young man, but the press was soon after seized for debt.

I am your obedient servant,  
ANOTHER YANKEE.

From the Burlington Free Press.

MR. STACY.—It appears to me that the measures taken in various parts of the country to get up an excitement against the existing government, and those who support it, in the province of Lower Canada, and to awaken sympathy in favor of those who have taken up arms against that government, are extremely impolitic and ill-judged. They are impolitic, in as much as they have a direct tendency to destroy the friendship at present happily existing between the United States and Great Britain and to interrupt that mutual intercourse and good understanding, which has heretofore existed, and which it is our interest should exist, between our own citizens and the citizens of Lower Canada.—And they are ill-judged in as much as they tend to injure, rather than benefit, those whom they encourage in their rebellion.

That we should sympathize with those, who suffer wrongfully, and should make our land an asylum for the oppressed is right and proper. But before we endanger the peace and best interests of our country, by the manifestation of our sympathies for a people, who have revolted against their long established government, we ought to be well assured that that people have just cause for their revolt, and that our sympathies are not only enlisted on the side of right, but that the manifestation of them will benefit the people in whose favour they are enlisted.

It is far from being my object to discuss the matter of difference between the government of Lower Canada and the disaffected subjects of that government, but I am fully persuaded that a careful and dispassionate examination of it, would convince every unprejudiced person, that the people of Lower Canada enjoy as much personal freedom as we do in this boasted land of liberty, (with an exemption from taxation which is wholly without a parallel,) and that they suffer no grievances which would in any wise justify a revolution.

But let this be as it may, I think it is our duty and interest to observe towards the belligerents a strict neutrality. If individuals of either party come among us, let us treat them with kindness and hospitality; and instead of increasing the animosity of the parties towards each other, or of placing ourselves in the aspect of enemies to either party by our personal remarks, or by the resolutions of our public meetings, let us do what we can to allay excitement and to keep the minds of all under the control of reason and common sense. The belligerents in their highly excited condition have more excuse for passionate and even imprudent remarks. But there is no reason why we should not keep cool; and it appears to me to be going quite too far, to magnify the inconsiderate remarks, or even threats of obscure and heated individuals, into so much importance, as to make them a pretence for raising and arming a military force along our frontiers.

That there are abuses in the administration of the government of Lower Canada, I do not deny, but I think it is equally true that the home government has ever manifested a wish, as far as possible, to correct them; and while I repeat, that there is nothing in the conduct of the government to justify the present rebellion I have no objection to the separation of Canada from the mother country, since a majority of the inhabitants seem to desire it, could it be effected on amicable terms, although I think that Canada would be the greater sufferer in consequence of the separation. But in the present state of things, when an amicable separation is out of the question, I could not encourage the present struggle for independence, even if I believed the colony to be truly suffering oppression from the measures of the British government in as much as I consider it absolutely impossible for it to achieve its independence in defiance of the power of Great Britain. That nation is now at peace with all the world—her immense navy and standing army are lying idle—and if it is her determination to

retain her dominion she can send out in the spring, with the utmost ease, a sufficient force to garrison every village in the province. Under these circumstances it would seem that a moment's reflection should be sufficient to convince the warmest friends of Canadian independence that the whole effect of aiding or encouraging those, who are now in arms against the government of the colony will be only to protract a little longer, the unequal struggle, and thereby increase the effusion of blood, and the sufferings and degradation of those whom they would serve.

AMICUS.

FRELIGHSBURG, ST. ARMAND,  
December 7, 1837.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for your Excellency's information, that yesterday morning I left this, by a previous arrangement with Col. Knowlton of Bromes, in company with Capt. Henry Baker of St. Armand, having under my command a body of volunteers to the number of about fifty men, armed with such guns as could be collected, to form an escort to waggons, for conveying the arms and ammunition for Col. Knowlton's battalion from Philipsburg. I had proceeded only a few miles on my way, when an express from Philipsburg met me, with the information that a considerable body of rebels had passed through that village early in the morning to the State of Vermont, and were expected to return to burn it the same night.

I immediately despatched expresses in different directions to raise men, armed or unarmed, and bring them to Philipsburg, where I had directions from Col. Knowlton to deal out the arms intended for his battalion, if necessary.

In consequence of certain information, I left the waggons four miles east of Philipsburg, and struck through the woods so as to meet the loaded waggons, at the head of Missiskoui Bay, in order to strengthen the escort from Caldwell's Manor and St. Armand West. We then proceeded in company to Philipsburg and reached it at half-past four, P. M. where I found men assembling from different points, and that scouts had come in from Swanton in the State of Vermont, with the information, that a large body of men, well equipped, and having with them two pieces of cannon, had taken up their line of march for this Province.

In this emergency orders were issued to supply the men with muskets and ammunition from the waggons, and at six o'clock, a position was taken half a mile south of the village, on the west road leading to Swanton.

We had occupied this position nearly two hours in expectation of the enemy, when positive information came in, that they had taken the east road leading to Swanton, and that they were within three miles of the Bay village.

I instantly ordered a strong guard to remain on the west road, and marched to a position two miles and a half east of the village, and drew up my men on a height to the left, commanding the highway at the intersection of the Swanton road, leading north and south, with the St. Armand road, leading east and west, where I found the pickets and advanced guard had retired unperceived before the enemy, who were two hundred strong.

The force under my command amounted to about three hundred men, (of whom not one hundred were engaged) but before it was possible for me to reduce them to order, the van of my line had commenced firing without command.

To a commander of your experience, I need hardly apologize for the impetuosity of an undisciplined body, hastily taken away from their farming occupations, and placed in sight of an enemy, only a few hours after arms had been placed in their hands. This premature fire was instantly returned by the rebels, and firing was kept up on both sides, for about ten or fifteen minutes, when the enemy retreated back towards the State of Vermont, leaving behind them one dead, two wounded & three prisoners.

One of the wounded is Robert Shore Milnes Bouchette, of Quebec, who led the advanced guard of the rebels, and is severely hurt. The other is slightly wounded, and reports himself to be a nephew of Julien Gagnon, of St. Valentin in L'Acadie, habitant, the leader of the party. They left also two pieces of cannon mounted on carriages, five kegs of gun powder, six boxes of ball cartridge, and seventy muskets, part of them in boxes, and two standards. From the undisciplined state of the loyalists, the darkness of the night, it being nine o'clock, & the vicinity to the woods, the rest of the party made their escape. The vicinity of the Province-line was also in favour of their escape, for the universal feeling throughout this part of the border is, that not a man shall cross the line armed, even in pursuit of invaders from the other side, so that to any demands made by your Excellency or the Governor in Chief, an answer cannot with truth be made by the General or State Governments of the United States, that the people of this province have done anything contrary to the treaties existing between that country and Great Britain.

O. J. KEMP, Captain.  
To His Excellency Sir J. Colborne.

(EXTRACT.)

FRELIGHSBURG, ST. ARMAND,  
Dec. 7, 1837.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, that on reaching Isle aux Noix, with the arms furnished for the Shefford Volunteers, I deemed it advisable, before removing them from that station, to proceed forward in

order to establish relays of carriages with sufficient escorts, for transporting them to the County of Shefford—immediately on procuring which, I gave orders for their removal via Caldwell's Manor; and carriages set forward yesterday, simultaneously from Caldwell's Manor, Philipsburg in St. Armand, on Missiskoui Bay, and Frelighsburg, while I pushed on from Frelighsburg to Bromes, to bring waggons thence, so that no delay might take place; but knowing the almost utter destitution of Missiskoui, as to arms and ammunition, I had given directions, that the arms for my battalion should be used in case of an attack by the rebels.

On returning to Philipsburg this morning about six o'clock, I found that an engagement had taken place yesterday evening at nine o'clock, about two miles and a half east of that village, between the loyalists, forming the escort under Captain O. J. Kemp, and a large body of Rebels, (under a Mr. Julien Gagnon, of St. Valentin in L'Acadie,) who had embodied in Swanton, in the State of Vermont. The enemy were driven back by the loyalists, with one man killed, number of wounded unknown, and five prisoners, one of whom, R. S. M. Bouchette, of Quebec, is severely wounded, and one slightly. The loyalists also captured two pieces of cannon, about forty stand of arms, five kegs of gun powder, & six boxes of ball cartridge, with two flags. The muskets captured are apparently of the kind used in the American army, during the last war. The rebels were about two hundred, and the loyalists three hundred strong. Of the loyalists not a man was hurt. The enemy retreated into the State of Vermont, by the road they came.

I have the honour to be your Excellency's most obedient servant.

P. H. KNOWLTON,  
Colonel of Shefford Volunteers.  
To His Excellency Lieut. Gen. Sir John Colborne, Commander of the Forces, &c. &c. &c.

HEAD QUARTERS,  
Montreal, Dec. 11th, 1837.

SIR,—Sir John Colborne has received with great satisfaction your Report of the distinguished conduct of the Volunteers of the Missiskoui Militia, forming the escort under your orders.

His Excellency highly approves of your prudent arrangement, respecting the arms, and a further supply will be immediately ordered for the Shefford Volunteers, and for the loyal yeomanry of Caldwell's Manor.

The Lieutenant General requests that you will express to the Volunteers, who have participated in the honour of driving the Rebels across the frontier, his very sincere thanks for their gallant conduct, and the zeal and loyalty which they have displayed on this occasion.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir, your most obedient,  
Humble Servant,  
THOS. LEIGH GULFIE,  
A. D. C.  
Captain OREN J. KEMP, Missiskoui Militia, Frelighsburg, St. Armand.

CASTLE ST. LEWIS,  
Quebec, 13th Dec. 1837.

SIR,—The Governor in Chief, having this day received from the Lt. General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces, a copy of your Report of the 7th inst., detailing the particulars of the engagement that took place on the premises near the village of Philipsburg, between a party of Volunteers under your command, and an armed body of traitors, returning from Swanton, in the State of Vermont, where they had gone to procure a supply of arms and ammunition for the criminal purposes of rebellion against the Queen, and of aggression on the lives and properties of Her peaceful and loyal subjects.

His Excellency has directed me without delay to express to you, and to those who acted under you on this occasion, his high approbation of the spirited and gallant manner, in which the rebel force was attacked and dispersed.

The noble and patriotic example set by the Volunteers engaged on this occasion, entitle them to the best thanks of his Excellency, and of all loyal subjects, and cannot fail to have a most important influence in assisting to restoring tranquillity and order in the disturbed portions of the District of Montreal.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient,  
Humble servant,  
S. WALCOTT,  
Civil Secretary.  
Captain OREN J. KEMP, Frelighsburg, St. Armand.

It will be seen, from the following Address of the Mayor and one hundred and forty of the most respectable inhabitants of Buffalo, to the citizens of Erie County, that the authorities of Buffalo disapprove of the efforts which have been made in favour of Mackenzie, and should their advice be disregarded, they are determined to call on the civil officers of the city and county, to interfere and put a stop to those illegal proceedings.

The undersigned inhabitants of Buffalo and Black Rock have witnessed for a few days past, with deep regret & mortification, large bodies of men thronging our streets and public houses employed in enlisting volunteers, collecting arms and other munitions of war, and organising themselves into military corps for the open and undisguised

purpose of crossing into Canada, to aid with their arms in the civil contest now waging between a portion of the people and the government of that province.

However much we may sympathise with our neighbors of Canada, or desire to see them emancipated from foreign domination, we should recollect that we live under laws of our own making, which is not less our pride than our duty to obey and enforce, and in the strict execution of which, consists our real liberty and the superiority of our political institutions.

Many of our citizens, judging doubtless by the unrestrained freedom with which we are permitted to canvass and express our opinions of other governments, are not aware of the fact that the arming of men or fitting out military expeditions to act against a country with which we are on terms of amity, is forbidden, as well by our own municipal laws, as by the law of nations, and subjects the offenders to severe penalties.

The object of this notice is to apprise those who are acting under delusion, that they are violating the laws of their country, and to beseech them to abandon at once an enterprise which, while it exposes them to punishment, promises but little advantage to those whose cause they wish to serve.

Should this advice be disregarded, we call upon the Civil Officers of this city and county to interfere and put a stop to these illegal proceedings, and we severally pledge our personal aid in causing the laws to be executed.

Buffalo, Dec. 14, 1837.

We copy the following short and excellent letter taking a common sense view of the Canadian insurrection, from the *National Intelligencer*, published at Washington.

Richmond, (Va.) Nov. 20, 1837.

Gentlemen,—I have been for twenty years a reader of your excellent paper, and for a portion of that time a subscriber. During this long period I have never seen sentiments in it so deserving of admiration, as those contained in the concluding passage of your New York correspondence, published in the *National Intelligencer* of the 27th inst.

A liberal in my politics, and a friend to human liberty every where, I am, with as much sincerity, opposed to all anarchists and mob patriots, holding as enemies of society the whole cetera of those disorganizers, who are alike distinguished for their want of religion, moral conduct, and propriety.

As to the real state of affairs in Lower Canada, my knowledge of them is personal, and acquired on the spot, and I can assure you that the *Sans culottism* and *Maratism* of the French Revolution, the *Lococoism* and *Fanny Wrightism* of New York, and the *Papineauism* and *O'Callaghanism* of Lower Canada, are one and the same thing, having for their ultimate object, through the overthrow of regular Government and the substitution of unprincipled half-bred lawyers and doctors for men of honour, to despoil all men of the property they have honestly acquired.

What a misfortune would it not be for this country, if this Papineau and his fraternity were to obtain possession of Canada! What a miserable exchange for the well regulated intercourse we enjoy with it at present!

Were such a calamity to befall that colony, all the honest and intelligent members of society would abandon it through disgust or persecution, and the infected remnant of Jacobins, incapable of self government, would seek to be incorporated into our confederation. It would take centuries to recover from such an infection.

I trust these reflections may point out the importance of preventing the sympathies of our fellow-citizens from being enlisted in a bad cause.

VINDEX.

We copy the following observations from the *Brockville (U. C.) Recorder*.

Brockville, Dec. 21st.—As there seems to be an impression abroad that several persons are confined in our jail for political offences, we would say that there is at present no one imprisoned on any such charge, except an individual named Sherwood, from Kitley, who has been committed for the utterance of seditious language. In fact, although there are many reformers in this District, they are not revolutionists, nor are they disposed to countenance an armed opposition to government, however desirous they may be to have their political condition improved. This was particularly manifested at the meeting of the first Regiment of Leeds Militia, (a majority of whom we believe are reformers,) on Monday last,—the largest muster of the Regiment we have ever witnessed. Almost to a man they expressed themselves, ready to oppose rebellion and act against any external or internal enemies of the country.

For the Missiskoui Standard.  
THE FIRE SIDE—No. 56.

Human nature is heir to sorrows and afflictions of every kind that imagination can conceive. For our sin the doom was pronounced, in the ears of our first parents, pronounced, in the ears of our first parents, at an early stage of their life 'cursed is the ground for thy sake; in sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life. Thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth to thee; and thou shalt eat the herb of the field. In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread till thou return to the ground.'



Gen. iii : 17. After reading the chapter here referred to, who can doubt the deplorable condition of human nature? Do we not see that the earth is no longer a paradise? That the ground no longer brings forth its fruits spontaneously, except 'thorns and thistles,' that is, all noxious weeds, which, whenever they are not subdued by the labour of man, choke the good? Do we not know by painful experience that the history of man is given in the short passage of Scripture, which I have quoted? His bread comes from the 'sweat' of his face—the product of labour and toil, and care and danger. As if the labour of procuring our 'bread,' that is our living, was not enough; the doom goes farther, saying, that, in 'sorrow' we shall 'eat of it all the day of thy life.' 'Sorrow' comprehends all the griefs that do, or can bestrew our path. None is exempt from the general doom. 'Man is born to trouble as the sparks fly upward.' 'Sorrow' in some shape is the inseparable companion of all. Among all the living creatures which inhabit this world, man is the most helpless, for a long time after his birth; and the science of Physic shews, how complicated, and multitudinous, are the diseases to which he is liable, even in his best estate, in middle life, before he begins to descend from the height of his hopes, to the grave which remains open for all.

Man, considered as an individual is surrounded with 'sorrow,' as being subjected to never-ceasing toil and labor;—and as being the prey of an endless variety of diseases, affecting the mind as well as the body. Together with these, he is an inhabitant of the 'earth' which fell under an irrevocable curse, on account of his sin. The very elements, therefore, though in general favorable to his happiness, are sometimes in array against him. The Northern inhabitants are shrivelled up with cold. Under the torrid zone they are scorched with burning heat. In all situations, we are exposed to the danger of 'fire, storm and tempest.' Fire, water and air: any one of which, when put in motion by the breath of Almighty God, is enough to destroy not only portions of the earth, but the whole. Fire from heaven destroyed the cities of the plain, and left the site on which they stood barren and noxious to this day. Water, pouring down from the windows of heaven, and bursting out from subterranean caverns, drowned the old world. And what have the earthquake, the hurricane and the tornado done, in divers places, history is not slow to tell.

Man, considered as a social being, as a member of society, whence a vast deal of his happiness is derived, is, nevertheless, even there in his social capacity, subject to the bitterest cup of 'sorrow,' down to the dregs.

A good agreement among men, continuing for a long time, is rare. The history of the world is a history of injustice, rapine and blood. Pride will neither submit to an equal, nor to a superior; nay, it will not submit to God. Covetousness desires to possess goods that are not its own. Pride and covetousness beget all the passions which produce war. 'From whence come wars and fightings among you? Come they not hence, even of your lusts which war in your members?' Jas. iv : 1. O, how dreadful, and heart-rending, have the evils and sufferings of war been in every age! War is one of the three great scourges of an offended God, to punish nations for their wickedness. Wherever war is found, God is there, as an avenger of wrong; but eternal thanks be to his gracious and never failing mercy, he is there also to hear prayer, and to succor the distressed. The cure of all evils and sorrows to which man is heir is the mercy of God, through Jesus Christ, whom he has 'set forth to be the propitiation' for our sins, 'through faith in his blood.' In that character, our Saviour, Jesus Christ, to use the beautiful language of the Prophet, is 'as an hiding place from the winds, and a covert from the tempest; as rivers of water in a dry place, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land.' Isa. xxxii : 2. I trust that my appeals to my fellow Christians, in these papers, have not altogether been in vain. God has been exceedingly kind to us in our troubles. Prayers have been offered at his throne of grace. We hope he has graciously inclined his ear to our supplications. May we then shew our gratitude by living better lives! May a thorough religious reformation in our lives be the result of the judgment which threatened our land! Then 'the wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose.' Isa. xxxv : 1.

J. R.

## MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, JAN. 9, 1838.

### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We are under the necessity of calling upon such of our Subscribers as are indebted for the 1st, 2d or 3d volume of the *Standard*, to remit to us, as soon as possible, the amount still due the office, as we have liabilities to meet which require their assistance. Such of our subscribers as are at a distance from us, may expect a call from our collecting agent, and we trust they will be ready to meet him. From such as are indebted to us for *JOB WORK*, we shall expect a prompt compliance with the above requisition.

By the politeness of J. Selby, Esq. we have received an extra issued from the 'Messenger Office, St. Albans, January 5,' headed thus:—

*'British Outrage—the American soil invaded, and unarmed, unresisting Americans butchered in cold blood!!'*

The purport of the article is this. An American Steam Boat made three trips to Navy Island in one afternoon. On the night following, she was boarded at the wharf at Schlosser, on the American side, on Friday, the same night, the 29th ult.: twelve of the crew were killed—the boat set on fire...towed into the current which carried her over the great falls. There were thirty three on board, of whom twenty three were only lodgers for that night. We do not know how far it is entitled to credit.

Governor Marcy, of the State of New York, on receipt of the news, sent a 'Special Message,' dated January 2d, to the Legislature, in which he uses this language: 'I am warranted in assuring you, that the authorities not only of this State, but of the United States, have felt an anxious solicitude to maintain the relations of peace and strict neutrality with the British Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, since the commencement of the civil disturbances therein, and have in all respects done what was incumbent on them to do to sustain these relations. The occurrence to which I have alluded is an outrage that has not been provoked by any act done, or duty neglected, by the Government of this State or of the Union. If it should appear that this boat was intended to be used for the purpose of keeping up an intercourse between this State & Navy Island, which is now held by an assemblage of persons in defiance of the Canadian Government, this circumstance would furnish no justification for the hostile invasion of our territory and the destruction of the lives of the citizens.'

On the principles avowed in this State document, no two nations ever did, or ever can, remain in peace. Treaties with a nation on these principles are waste paper, made in the first place to deceive, and then to violate. Navy Island, a part of Upper Canada, is invaded by the citizens of the State of New York. Navy Island is forcibly taken possession of by the Americans. Arms, ammunition and provisions are sent in by the Americans. How many Canadians can Mr. McKenzie, who had to escape for his life, have with him on Navy Island? The men are Americans, so are the cannon, the muskets, the provisions...the Whisky and the General...Van Ranselaer. It is an American army—an American invasion of Upper Canada. What was the steam boat doing there three times in one afternoon? How was it that all the Inns were full, and that twenty three had to be accommodated in the boat that night? Whither were they going? Was it not to Navy Island? Yet Governor Marcy says nothing was done, or neglected, by the State or the Union, to provoke the attack. If he means any thing, by his language, it is—'We may do whatever we choose,—we are never wrong. It is impossible that we can be wrong. All men ought, and must submit to us, even when we take possession of their territory...when we arm cut-throats for the murdering of her Majesty's subjects in Canada...when we send them in for plunder, devastation and murder...when we promise the lands and monies of her Majesty's subjects to our people. Yet they must not say that we violate the 'relations of peace between the two countries.' The conduct of America stands without a parallel in the history of the world. An order has been issued from the Cabinet at Washington, directing the States Attornies, in the northern parts of New York and Vermont, to investigate and bring to justice, all those of their citizens who have been, and are violating the laws, in making hostile preparations against their peaceful neighbours. It will there-

fore be soon manifest whether there be energy and sincerity in the Government of the Union. If it has energy, it will have to fight its own rebels. The orders from Washington shew that the American preparations against us, and the invasions of our soil are violations of their own laws. The Government must bring these daring offenders to justice; or be bearded to the face by these offenders. If it has a particle of sincerity, it will cause itself to be respected. If it has neither the one or the other, why, there is the end of it. The Kings of Buffalo will put it down. Our affairs did not concern the Americans at all. The Canadians looked upon them as friends, and were astonished when they discovered their enmity. Had they minded their own business, they had no more to do with us than with the men of China.

The American Government, forsooth, has done no act, and has left no duty neglected, says Governor Marcy, to provoke an assault on the part of Upper Canada. The orders from Washington to the District State Attornies on the northern frontiers contradict his Excellency's assertion. The world knows that Upper Canada is invaded, and a part of its territory forcibly held by the Americans; and nothing has been done by the American government to hinder the invasion but the bare issuing of paper billets to the States Attornies. We have heard of no investigation—we have heard of no convictions or punishments. Here, there is neglect of duty, in contradiction to the assertion of Governor Marcy. The Americans are bent on revolutionizing the British Provinces for the sake of plunder. Our Lands and our Banks are held out in promise by the invaders to volunteers. But what government will they force upon us if the orders from Washington are sincere, the Americans are rebels against their own government. If they are not sincere, then the American Government connives at a cruel, barbarous scheme of plundering and murdering us, a people at peace with them, for the sake of plunder. The American Government has done nothing against the Provinces!!! What has the government of the Canadas done against them? Nothing. If the Boat has been injured, it was, by their own showing in the service of the American invaders.

We have inserted a 'Caution' from the 'General Post Office,' against illegally sending, collecting, conveying or delivering Letters.

The acts of sending or receiving Letters, in an illegal manner are so plain and specific that no one need be in a mistake. The Letters that 'are exempted,' are equally so. There are only two lawful methods of sending Letters, beg pardon there are three. 1st.—By mail. 2d.—By your neighbour who is travelling to the place to which your letter is directed, provided that he will deliver the Letter with his own hand to the person addressed, or at least deliver it in the house of his residence. 3d.—You may send a special messenger. These are the rules which regulate common correspondence. The other 'exempted' Letters, are those which relate to certain kinds of business. It is now necessary that for self-preservation, no letter shall be sent at random by a private hand. Whenever you do so, you are at the mercy of every common informer who may choose to prosecute you.

It is stated in some of our exchange papers, that on the 22 of Nov. last, the Mexican forces at Matamoras, began their march for Texas. If this be true, Mexico will, undoubtedly, make a desperate effort to regain her supremacy in Texas.

The speech of Sir Francis B. Head to the Legislature of U Canada, we shall lay before our readers next week. It is very long, but like himself—admirable.

We refer 'Missiskoui Volunteer' to our original Prospectus. As we have from the beginning adhered to that, so it is our intention to pursue the same course to the end.

Extraordinary weather for the time. Snow all gone. Strong south wind.

M. H. P. came to hand too late for this week, it will appear in our next.

Married, At Highgate Vt., on the 31st of Dec. last, by the Rev Mr Kempton, Mr Horatio Nelson Reynolds to Miss Catharine Rychard.

## Strayed,

FROM the premises of the subscriber, about the 20th of December last, one BUCK and three EWES, two of the Ewes have the left ear cropped. Whoever will give information where they may be found shall be handsomely rewarded.

DANIEL STEARNS, St. Armand East, January, 8, 1838.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Phillipsburg Post Office Quarter ending 5th Jan. 1838

Armes Abigail Mrs	Burley James
Blacklock Thomas, Mr	Benson — Mr
Bourden Bourneard	
Cheney David	Duel John
Demault Alexis	Embroy Peter
Eddy Edwin D	
Fuller Harvey	
Goslin N H	
James Sarah Miss	Jamison John 2
Krans C Mr	
Munson J H Esq	May C Dr
McGrath, Michael	McGany Peter
Merritt A B S	Merritt Amie Mrs
Pettit Lyman Mr	Partridge Orin Mr
Pittman Thomas	
Reilly James	Richards Ira Capt
Robinson Mary Mrs	Smith Isaac
Standish — Mr	Stearns David Capt
Stevens Benjamin Mr	Toof Charles C Mr
Thomas Peleg	
Taylor James	
Wood Charles	

W. W. SMITH, P. M.

## Notice.

At a monthly meeting of the Directors of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Missiskoui & Rouville, the following resolution was passed, viz:—That the Secretary be requested to give the following persons Powers of Attorney to prosecute and collect all sums due this company within the Parishes wherein said parties reside,—to wit:—

Jonathan Selby, Esq., Dunham, O. J. Kemp, Esq., St. Armand East, Nelson Adams, Bedford, Isaac Hogel, Henryville, H. Chapman, Esq. Clarenceville, W. W. Smith, Phillipsburg.

By order of the Directors. C. ROBERTS, Secy. Phillipsburg, Jan. 6th 1838.



## CAUTION

Against illegally sending, collecting, conveying, or delivering Letters.

By the Act of the 1st VICTORIA, c. 36. sec. 2, every Person who despatches or sends, or causes to be sent, or tenders or delivers in order to be sent otherwise than by Post, a Letter not exempted from the exclusive privilege of the Postmaster General forfeits for every Letter Five Pounds.

Every Person who receives, takes up, or collects any Letter not exempted from the exclusive privilege of the Post Master General, forfeits for every Letter Five Pounds.

Every Person who conveys otherwise than by Post, or delivers a Letter not exempted from the exclusive privilege of the Post Master General, forfeits for every Letter Five Pounds.

Every Person who makes a collection of exempted Letters for the purpose of conveying or sending them otherwise than by Post, or even by the Post, forfeits for every Letter Five Pounds.

And every Person who is in the practice of committing any of the above mentioned acts, forfeits for every week during which the practice is continued One Hundred Pounds.

By the 13th section, pecuniary penalties incurred under the Post Office Acts not exceeding £20, may be recovered in a summary way before a Justice of the Peace, by any Person who will sue for the same; one moiety whereof will belong to the Crown, and the other moiety with full costs of suit, to the Person who informs and prosecutes.

Magistrates, Clerks of the Peace, and Town Clerks, are to pay over and remit the crown's share of the penalties in strict conformity to the directions of the 16th section.

The following letters are exempted from the exclusive privilege of the Postmaster General, viz: Letters sent by a private Friend in his way, journey, or travel, if delivered by such Friend to the party to whom they shall be directed; Letters sent by a messenger on purpose; Commissions or returns thereof, and Affidavits & Writs of Process or Proceedings, or returns thereof, issuing out of a Court of Justice; Letters sent out of the United Kingdom by a private Vessel; Letters of Merchants, Owners of Vessels of Merchandize, or of the cargo or loading therein sent by such Vessels, or in charge of any person employed by such Owners for the carriage of such Letters, according to their respective directions, and delivered to the respective persons to whom they shall be directed, without paying or receiving hire or reward, or other advantage or profit for the same; Letters concerning goods or merchandize sent by common known carriers to be delivered with the goods without hire or reward, or other profit, or advantage, for receiving or delivering such Letters.

But the following persons are expressly forbidden to carry a Letter, or to receive, or collect, or deliver a Letter, although they shall not receive hire or reward for the same: viz. common known Carriers, their Servants or Agents, except a Letter concerning goods in their carts or waggons or on their pack horses, and Owners, Drivers, or Guards of stage Coaches.

By Command, W. L. MABERLY, Secretary.

General Post Office, Oct. 18th, 1837.

To be posted in a conspicuous place in every Office in the Canadas.

T. A. STAYNER, D. P. M. G.

## Buffalo Robes, Otter, South Sea Seal, & Jenett CAPS, Fur Gloves,

Russia & Jenett Collars, &c. &c. JUST received and for sale by W. W. SMITH. January, 1838.

THE subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public that he has received his usual assortment of

## Dry Goods & Groceries,

consisting in part of an extensive assortment of Teas, Coffee, Spices, Tobacco, Domestic Cottons, &c. &c.

which he offers for sale wholesale and retail. W. W. SMITH. January, 1838.

## Notice.

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 10th inst., an old, black



## Horse,

formerly owned by the subscriber. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away immediately.

SAMUEL WOODARD. Dunham, Dec. 19, 1837.

## Notice.

ALL those that have unsettled accounts for Carding and Cloth Dressings, must call and settle them either by payment or note, by the first day of February next, or they will be left in the hands of a Bailiff for collection.

JOHN SHATTUCK Is duly authorised to receive pay and receipt the same.

OMIE LAGRANGE. St. Armand, Dec. 25th, 1837.

## James Russell, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER, & Blank-Book

Manufacturer, St. Albans, Vt.,

KEEPS constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of School, Classical and Miscellaneous Books and Stationery, consisting of nearly every article called for in his line, which are received directly from the Publishers and Manufacturers, and will be sold for cash at a small advance from cost.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

## Blank-Books

of every description, if not on hand, will be ruled and bound at short notice. St. Albans, Vt., Dec. 27, 1837.

## Notice.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to the Public that he has received and is now offering for sale at his Store in Bedford, a full assortment of

## Fall & Winter GOODS!

comprising a variety of Broadcloths, Ladies' Chinchella Capes, Fur Caps, &c. &c.

...ALSO... a large assortment of

## Groceries,

consisting of a variety of

Teas, Tobacco, Molasses, Raisins, Salaratus, Cassia & Spices, of all kinds, of the best qualities, and on the most reasonable terms.

AND Will pay CASH, and the highest price, for Rye, Corn, Oats & Barley.

And, also, immediately after the 15th instant, is desirous of purchasing 100

## STORE HOGS,

to be delivered at his Distillery in Bedford. And is also under the necessity of calling on all those indebted to him, whose notes & accounts are now due, to make payment on or before the first day of January, next.

P. H. MOORE. Bedford, November 1st, 1837. Vs 30—37



## LYRICS.

BY J. L. STEPHENS.

Ere yet my early days were gone,  
Bright Fancy claim'd me for her own  
Young froward child;  
And, smiling, vow'd that I should be  
One of her tuneful progeny—  
Her minstrels wail.

A lyre she gave, and bade me sweep  
Its strings to numbers soft or deep.  
As joy or thrall  
The notes might call.

And thus I sing  
My fingers o'er each trembling string;  
Now with notes of sorrow swelling—  
Now fond lovers raptures telling—  
Now a dream  
Of madness filling—  
Now a theme  
Of gladness thrilling.

And oft when all the world are sleeping,  
Am I a sacred vigil keeping,  
In grot or dell,  
Or silent cell—

On desert, moor, or mountain—  
Or far below  
Beside the flow  
Of some clear gushing fountain.

And there I stray  
Till break of day,  
Communing with my lyre—  
Teaching its strings  
The whisperings  
That wayward thoughts inspire.

## THE CONJUGATING DUTCHMAN.

Two English gentlemen once stepped into a coffee house in Paris, where they observed a tall old looking man, who appeared not to be a native, sitting at one of the tables, and looking around with the most stone-like gravity of countenance on every object. Soon after the two Englishmen entered, one of them told the other that a celebrated dwarf had arrived at Paris. At this the grave looking personage above mentioned opened his mouth and spoke: 'I arrive,' said he, 'thou arrivest, he arrives, we arrive, you arrive, they arrive.' The Englishman, whose remark seemed to have suggested this mysterious speech, stepped up to the stranger and asked, 'Did you speak to me, sir?' 'I speak,' replied the stranger, 'thou speakest, he speaks, we speak, you speak, they speak.' 'How is this?' said the Englishman, 'do you mean to insult me?' The other replied, 'I insult, thou insultest, we insult, you insult, they insult.' 'This is too much,' said the Englishman; 'I will have satisfaction...if you have any spirit with your rudeness come along with me.' To this defiance the stranger replied, 'I come, thou comest, he comes, we come, you come, they come,' and thereupon he arose with great coolness, and followed his challenger. In those days, when every gentleman wore a sword, duels were speedily dispatched. They went into a neighboring alley, and the Englishman unsheathing his weapon, said to his antagonist, 'Now, Sir, you must fight me.' 'I fight,' replied the other, drawing his sword, 'thou fightest, he fights, we fight'—here he made a thrust—'you fight, they fight, and here he disarmed his adversary. 'Well,' said the Englishman, you have the best of it, and I hope you are satisfied.' 'I am satisfied,' said the original, sheathing his sword, 'thou art satisfied, we are satisfied, you are satisfied, they are satisfied.' 'I am glad every body is satisfied,' said the Englishman, 'but pray leave off quizzing me in this manner, & tell me your object, if you have any in doing so.' The grave gentleman, for the first time, became intelligible. 'I am a Dutchman,' said he, 'and am learning your language. I find it very difficult to remember the particularities of the verbs, and my tutor has advised me, in order to fix them in my mind, to conjugate every English verb I hear spoken. This I have made it a rule to do; I don't like to have my place broken in upon while they are in operation, or I would have told you of this before.' The Englishmen laughed heartily at this explanation, and invited the conjugating Dutchman to dine with them. 'I will dine,' replied he, 'thou wilt dine, he will dine, we will dine, you will dine, they will dine, we will all dine, together.' This they accordingly did, and it was difficult to say whether the Dutchman ate or conjugated with the most perseverance.

From an Extra to the Niagara Chronicle of December 11.

Messrs. McLeod and Hamilton have just arrived, having been compelled to fly from Buffalo early this morning. They saw Mackenzie marching through the streets of that city accompanied by a great multitude, who declared to protect and assist him. Mackenzie addressed a meeting last night for the space of two hours and a half; he took occasion to flatter the national vanity of his audience, and averred that he commenced proceedings before his schemes were ripe in consequence of Government being informed of his intentions, and that his plans were frustrated by an old Soldier, of the name of Anderson, who was to head the attack on Toronto, having fallen from his horse and broken his neck, when no person was left in the rebel ranks who was capable of commanding. He glossed over his defeat at Montgomery's, and then said he was no general—all he wanted was arms, men, ammunition and money, for those who were opposed to him in Canada were too great cowards to face him.

The Government, Mayor and Corporation, and the respectable inhabitants of Buffalo, will render Mackenzie no assistance, and the mob that surrounds him, harrasing for liberty possess neither power nor means. If they effect a landing on our side, and it will be our fault if they do, the thousands who are now under arms and ready for action at a moment's warning, will sweep them

from the face of the earth which they pollute. At the meeting referred to, a committee was formed to get arms and ammunition, and it is therefore our duty to be prepared. Rolph was present at the meeting, but refused to speak although several times requested. Bidwell avoids Mackenzie.

When the mob found that Mr. McLeod was in the city a reward was offered for his apprehension and he was compelled to make his escape.

## TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition. No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

## STANDARD AGENTS.

Hollis Robinson, Stukely  
Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham,  
P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford,  
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill,  
Elihu Crossett, St. Armand,  
Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg,  
Galloway Ereligh, Bedford.

Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville, Dunham,  
Albert Barney, P. M. Churchville,  
Abner Potter, Brome.

Jacob Cook P. M., Brome.  
P. H. Knowlton, Brome.

Samuel Wood, M. P. P., Farnham.  
Whipple Wells, Farnham.

Henry Boright, Sutton.  
Maj. Isaac Wilsey, Henrysburg.

Henry Wilson, Lacole.  
Levi A. Coit, Potton.

Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.  
Nathan Hale, Troy.

Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor.  
Horace Wells, Henryville.

Allen Wheeler, Noyan.  
Daniel D. Salls, Esq. parish of St. Thomas

E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt.  
Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton.

William Keet, parish of St. Thomas.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Mississquoi Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Frelighsburg, all payments must be made.

## Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late

**A. V. V. Hogle,**

of St. Armand West, are requested to present them without delay: and all those indebted, to pay the amount of their respective debts to the subscriber.

Wm. F. HOGLE, Executor.  
St. Armand West,  
July 31st, 1837. V3 17-3m.

## New Firm & New Goods.

THE undersigned returns his best acknowledgments to his customers for their liberal patronage, and begs to acquaint them, that the business will be continued at his old stand, in Frelighsburg, from this date, under the firm of

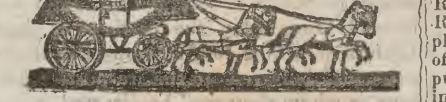
**OREN J. KEMP & Co.**

A General Supply of choice Articles are now opening and will be sold as cheap as at any other store in the county.

**OREN J. KEMP.**

Frelighsburg, 12th June, 1837.

## St. Johns & Troy



## STAGE.

A New Line of Stages has commenced running from St. Johns, L. C. to Troy Vt. along the valleys of the Pike and Mississquoi Rivers. At Troy it joins the Boston Line which passes through Barton, Haverill, Concord, and Lowell; at Barton intersecting the Montpelier, Danville and Stanstead Lines; the former passing through Hardwick.

This Line will leave St. Johns on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings after breakfast, passing through the Grand Line, Stanbridge, Frelighsburg, Richford, Sutton and Potton, and arrive at Troy the same evening; and will leave Troy Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock & arrive at St. Johns, in summer, in time to take the afternoon Rail Road Cars to Montreal, & in winter, passengers will take the St. Johns and Montreal Stage.

The Proprietors, in addition to good Teams, & careful drivers, recommend this route to the public, as being the shortest, levellest, easiest, & most expeditious one, from Boston to Montreal, passing through that section of country, which will be taken for the Rail Road, contemplated to connect the two Cities.

FARE—3 Dollars, each way.

J. CLARK, J. BALCH,  
C. ELKINS, A. SEARS,  
H. BORIGHT, H. M. CHANDLER, } Proprietors.  
February, 1837.

## New Goods!!

JUST received, a general assortment of New and Fashionable

## GOODS

& Staple Articles, which will be sold as low as at any other store in this section of the country. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

July 18th, 1837. LEVI KEMP. 3-14

## NEW STORE

## New Firm!

THE subscribers have taken the store at Cooksville, St. Armand, formerly occupied by Geo. Cook, Esq., where they have just received a new assortment of Goods, consisting of

## Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery and Hardware, Salt, Glass, Nails, etc. etc.

and almost every article called for in a country Store. The above goods will be sold at very reduced prices. The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Ashes and most kinds of Produce received in exchange for Goods at fair prices.

A. & H. ROBERTS.  
Cooksville, Dec. 6, 1836.

## Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Philipsburg and its vicinity, that he still continues the

## Tailoring

business in its various branches at his old stand, Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and from the superior quality and low price of Cloths and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with; and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a continuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received.

N. B. WANTED, a BOY from 12 to 14 years of age, as an apprentice, for whose good behaviour security will be required.

DANIEL FORD.  
Philipsburg, June 21, 1836. V2 11-1

## PRIZE MEDALS.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY of Montreal offers four PRIZE MEDALS for the four best ESSAYS that may be presented on any of the following subjects:—

1 On the subsidiary sources of historical knowledge.

2 On the connection between local circumstances and national character.

3 On the St. Francis or any other considerable river of the Eastern Townships, from source to mouth, its navigation, its water powers, its ichthyology, with the scenery, statistics, geology & mineralogy of banks.

4 On the mines of Canada, with a description of those now worked, and their relative productiveness.

5 On the ichthyology of the Canadas.

6 On the medical statistics of the city of Montreal.

7 On the species of the genus Pinus, indigenous to the Canadas, their habitats and habitudes, uses and mercantile value.

8 On the geology of any district of the Canadas, from original observation.

The conditions are:—

1st The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1838.

2d The Essay may be in French or English.

3 The names and residence of the Authors shall be concealed; to ensure which, each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note superscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the author. This note shall only be opened in the case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize; otherwise it shall be destroyed.

4th The successful Essay shall remain the property of the Society.

5th The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays to be addressed to J. S. McCord, Esq. Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

The medals will be of Gold, Silver, or Bronze, according as the Committee who shall be appointed for the purpose, shall decide on the merits of the successful Essays.

A. HALL, M. D. Recording Secretary.

June 15, 1837.

## Canadian Christian Examiner & Presbyterian Review.

Published at Niagara, U. C.

THIS Work contains Original Essays, Letters, Reviews, on Doctrinal and Practical subjects in Religion. Dissertations on Ecclesiastical Discipline and Polity—on Select Periods of the History of the Church—on education—on laws affecting public morality, &c. Sketches of the lives of eminently useful and holy men. Subordinate articles, original or selected, on the rise, progress, and character of any particular modern heresy—on schemes for promoting the kingdom of Christ—remonstrances against prevailing sins—letters on the spread of Religion in any particular locality. &c. Registers of the proceedings of various Ecclesiastical bodies—of the General assembly, and of Synods and Presbyteries in Scotland—of the Synod of Ulster—of Presbyteries in England—of Synods and Presbyteries in the British Colonies—and of various Religious bodies throughout the world. Reports of Missionary Societies—communications from Missionaries, under the direction of the Synod of Canada—records of facts in Science and natural History, illustrative of Divine wisdom and goodness. Summaries of political intelligence, domestic, national and foreign.

The Christian Examiner is published in the beginning of every month, each number consisting of 32 pages, stitched in colored paper, forwarded to subscribers by mail or otherwise, at 16c. per annum, payable in advance.

ARMOUR & RAMSAY, Agents.

## INFORMATION WANTED OF PATTI EIERNEY,

a native of the county Fermanagh, Ireland, who arrived in North America in 1827. His brother Owen, who is now in Montreal, is very anxious to hear of him; when he has heard from him he was in Caledonia, U. C. Address Herald Office, Montreal.

September 21

## Caution!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain Promissory Note in favor of

JAMES GILLIN,

and signed by the subscribers for the sum of about

**\$73,60,**

and dated at Brome, on or about the 16th June 1836, as no other consideration has been received of him by them than the surrender of the spurious Note, which the public had, by the undersigned Helen P. Jackson, been cautioned from purchasing, as the Nos. 1, 2 & 4 of the 2d Volume of this Journal show, and said spurious Note since it came into her possession, having been shewn to Elijah Rice, to whom it purported to be payable, he hath upon oath, denied ever having received of the late Dr. GEORGE W. JACKSON, the apparent signer thereof.

HELEN P. JACKSON,  
JOHN JACKSON.  
Brome, 15th July, 1837.

## Book-Binding

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURING. THE Subscribers respectfully offer their services to the public in the above business. Old books re-bound, pamphlets, periodicals, news papers, &c. &c. bound to order on short notice and on reasonable terms, in a manner not to be beat in this vicinity. Blank Books of every description ruled to pattern and bound to order.

All orders sent by mail or otherwise will meet with prompt attention.

HUNTINGTON & LYON.  
College Street, Burlington, Vt.

## TO PRINTERS.

WHITE & W. HAGAR, respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders that they have formed a copartnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious, & unhealthy process of casting type by hand a desideratum by the European founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully established, and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The letter foundry will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named under the firm of White, Hagar & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to Sixty-four lines Pica. The book a new type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co., are agents for the sale of Smith and Rust Printing presses, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturer's prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink and every article in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

E. WHITE & W. HAGAR.  
New York, April 19, 1837.

## WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

Novel and important Literary Enterprise. Novels, Tales, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Reviews, and the News of the Day.

It was one of the great objects of 'Waldie's Library,' to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door. That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the utmost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto Library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than four cents a week, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January, 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on the very superior paper, also filled with books of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading should usually should fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge 'the power of concentration can no farther go.' No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus which will be an entirely distinct periodical.

TERMS. To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following inducements for Clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine, will, for a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum payable in advance...but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet the earliest attention.

Editors occasionally inserting this prospectus & forwarding a marked paper, will be entitled to an exchange.

ADAM WALDIE.  
48, Carpenter st. Philadelphia

## Wainwright's

## PREMIUM

## Cooking-Stoves

A General assortment of the above highly improved COOKING-STOVES, just received and for Sale on liberal terms, by

W. W. SMITH.

## A Card.

MRS. BELLAMY, on retiring from the Commercial Hotel, begs to acknowledge her obligation to those who have so liberally patronized this Establishment, while under her charge, and trusts, that under the management of her successor, Mr. JOHN BAKER, it will continue to receive that share of public support which she feels confident his exertions will merit.

Montreal, May 13, 1837.

## Commercial



## HOTEL.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has leased the above well known Establishment, to which many improvements have been added this Spring; and no exertion will be spared on his part to maintain the well known reputation of the House.

JOHN BAKER.  
Montreal, May 13, 1837. V3 61f

## Wanted,

A few Tons of

## HAY

at this Office, immediately.

## A New Work!

On the first of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal size, & neatly stitched in a colored cover, the first number of a new periodical work entitled

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Edited by

WILLIAM E. BURTON,

To whom all original Communications will be Addressed.

The announcement of a new Periodical, in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise, but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, 'Every Body's Album,' the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements.

The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation at once equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as 'eagles soar, above the ken of man,' nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstruse predilections nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters 'cavilous to the milton.' In short we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book...an epitome of life's adjunctives...a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlor table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found from some of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays humorous and didactic...graphic delineations of men and manners...free and spirited translation of the lighter portions of the Literature of continental Europe. A series original biographical notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current Extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns, each column containing one-third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year; and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAPEST MONTHLY WORK ISSUED IN THE U. STATES.

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following inducements for Clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine, will, for a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum payable in advance...but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

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